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Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 156 (a)

FINANCING OF THE ACTIVITIES ARISING FROM SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 687 (1991): UNITED NATIONS IRAQ-KUWAIT OBSERVATION MISSION

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Shamel NASSER (Egypt)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 29 April 1991, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled:

> "Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991):
>
> (a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;
>
> (b) Other activities"

and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. At its 53rd to 56th meetings, from 29 April to 2 May 1991, the Fifth Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (A/45/240/Add.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/45/1005).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.5/45/L.28

3. At the 56th meeting, on 2 May 1991, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/45/L.28).

4. At that meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 6).

5. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary records (see A/C.5/45/SR.53-56).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission 1/ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 2/

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991, by which the Council decided to set up the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission and to review the question of its termination or continuation every six months,

Recognizing that the costs of the Observation Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing also that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Observation Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963,

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1/ A/45/240/Add.1.

2/ A/45/1005.

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Observation Mission by certain Governments,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Observation Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Concurs with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; 2/

2. Urges all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission in full and on time;

3. Decides to appropriate an amount of 60,977,000 United States dollars (gross), inclusive of the amount of 900,000 dollars authorized by the Secretary-General and the amount of 5,900,000 dollars authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee under the terms of General Assembly resolution 44/203 of 21 December 1989, for the operation of the Observation Mission from 9 April to 8 October 1991, inclusive, and requests the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Observation Mission;

4. Decides, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amounts referred to in paragraph 3 of the present resolution among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolution 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991; 3/

5. Decides also that Liechtenstein shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (b) of General Assembly resolution 43/232;

6. Decides further that Namibia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (d) of General Assembly resolution 43/232;

7. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 4 of the present resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 977,000 dollars approved for the period from 9 April to 8 October 1991, inclusive;

3/ See resolutions 43/223 A and 45/256 B.

8. Invites voluntary contributions to the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/192 A of 21 December 1989;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Observation Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991)".

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Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 28
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 2 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the "Agreement on the procedure for the search for peace by political means", signed at Mexico City on 26 April 1991 following talks held by the delegations of the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) in the presence of Guatemala's National Reconciliation Commission and the Observer appointed by you.

The aforesaid Agreement was signed as a result of the Government's commitment to put an end to the internal armed conflict and bring about reconciliation among all Guatemalans.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 28, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Francisco VILLAGRAN DE LEON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Agreement on the procedure for the search for peace by political means, signed at Mexico City on 26 April 1991

In order to achieve the objectives set out in the Esquipulas II Agreement of 7 August 1987 and to put an end to the internal armed conflict and bring about reconciliation among all Guatemalans, in accordance with the Oslo Agreement of 30 March 1990, the delegations of the Government of Guatemala and of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) hereby agree to hold talks in the presence of the Chairman of Guatemala's National Reconciliation Commission, Monsignor Rodolfo Quezada Toruño, acting as Conciliator pursuant to the Oslo Agreement, and of the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Francesc Vendrell, acting as Observer.

1. The Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) undertake to conduct a process of negotiation that will permit, in the shortest possible time, the signing of an agreement for a firm and lasting peace which sets out political agreements, how they are to be implemented and executed by the parties, and how their fulfilment is to be verified by the National Reconciliation Commission, the United Nations and such other international bodies as the parties may designate by mutual agreement.

2. The participants in the negotiations shall be the Conciliator, Monsignor Rodolfo Quezada Toruño; the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Francesc Vendrell, acting as Observer; the advisers to the Conciliator and the Observer; and the delegations of the Government of the Republic of Guatemala and of URNG. Members of the National Reconciliation Commission shall also participate in meetings for the purpose of noting and verifying the fulfilment of agreements.

The Government of Guatemala and URNG may be assisted by advisers, who must be Guatemalan and shall first present their credentials to the Conciliator.

3. In order to accelerate the process and ensure its success, the Government and URNG agree to hold negotiations through direct meetings between the parties, with the active participation of the Conciliator and in the presence of the Observer. Indirect meetings may also be held between the parties, through the Conciliator and in the presence of the Observer, with their respective advisers, if they deem it appropriate.

4. The Government and URNG undertake to be duly represented in the negotiations by high-level delegates, in order to negotiate and conclude political agreements in accordance with the existing constitutional framework and with the El Escorial agreements.

5. The Conciliator, in his capacity as Chairman of the National Reconciliation Commission, may if he thinks fit call together the various sectors that participated in the meetings with URNG held during 1990 under the Oslo Agreement, so as to inform them of the progress of the negotiations in the search for a firm and lasting peace and a solution to the nation's problems.

6. The Government of the Republic of Guatemala and URNG agree not to abandon the negotiating process unilaterally and to pursue it without interruption, in accordance with these procedural rules, until the negotiating agenda is exhausted. They undertake to act in good faith in an atmosphere of complete mutual respect and reiterate their express determination to reach political agreements for achieving a firm and lasting peace that will bring the internal armed conflict in Guatemala to an early, definitive end.

7. Meetings shall be announced publicly and discussions shall be conducted privately, without publicity. The media shall have access to the meetings during such periods as the delegations shall determine by mutual consent. Neither the parties nor the participants shall unilaterally give out any information on the phase of the negotiations, unless it is agreed otherwise. If the parties reach any significant agreements, the Conciliator shall read out the official communiqués drafted for the information of the public. The Observer for his part, shall keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed of the progress of the negotiations.

8. The Conciliator, Monsignor Rodolfo Quezada Toruño, in his capacity as Chairman of the National Reconciliation Commission, shall conduct meetings in accordance with the usual standards of debate. No recordings shall be made of the meetings, nor shall minutes be taken. Any agreements reached shall be formalized in documents discussed and approved by the parties and shall be signed by the Conciliator, the Observer, the delegates of the parties, and the members of the National Reconciliation Commission.

9. Under the Oslo Agreement, it is the function of the Conciliator to propose initiatives to the parties and to facilitate and sustain dialogue and negotiation, imparting momentum to that process and summarizing points of agreement and disagreement between the parties. To that end, he has the power to propose initiatives and solutions for discussion and agreement and may do whatever else is necessary to the proper fulfilment of his mission. In addition to any other powers conferred on him in other sections of this document, the Conciliator shall: (a) convene the agreed meetings; (b) act as depositary for any documents that may result from the negotiation and provide certified copies thereof to the parties; (c) designate his advisers; and (d) order adjournments of the meetings.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA:

(Signed) Manuel E. CONDE ORELLANA
General Secretary of the Presidency of the Republic

(Signed) Manolo BENDFELDT ALEJOS
Minister for Development

(Signed) Brigadier General Edgar Augusto GODOY GAITAN
Deputy Chief of Staff of National Defence

(Signed) Brigadier General José D. GARCIA SAMAYOA
Commander of the Guard of Honour Military Brigade

(Signed) Brigadier General Mario René ENRIQUEZ M.
Commander of Military Zone 22, Playa Grande, Quiche

(Signed) Julio A. BALCONI TURCIOS
Commander of the Mariscal Zavala Military Brigade

(Signed) Colonel Marco A. GONZALEZ T.
Commander of the Mobile Military Police

(Signed) Ernesto VITERI ECHEVERRIA
Special Adviser to the Presidency of the Republic

(Signed) Rubén Amilcar BURGOS SOLIS
Special Adviser to the Presidency of the Republic

(Signed) José Luis ASENSIO AGUIRRE
Adviser to the President of the Republic

FOR THE UNIDAD REVOLUCIONARIA NACIONAL GUATEMALTECA (URNG):

General Command

(Signed) Commander Gaspar ILOM

(Signed) Commander Pablo MONSANTO

(Signed) Commander Rolando MORAN

(Signed) Carlos GONZALEZ
Secretary of the Central Committee of the Partido Guatemalteco de Trabajadores (PGT)

Political and Diplomatic Commission

(Signed) Francisco VILLAGRAN MUÑOZ

(Signed) Luis Becker GUZMAN

(Signed) Miguel Angel SANDOVAL

(Signed) Luz MENDEZ

FOR THE NATIONAL RECONCILIATION COMMISSION:

(Signed) Teresa BOLAÑOS DE ZARCO

(Signed) Mario PERMUTH LISTWA

(Signed) Oliverio GARCIA RODAS

(Signed) Luis MORALES CHUA
Adviser

(Signed) Monsignor Rodolfo QUEZADA TORUÑO
Conciliator
Chairman of the National Reconciliation Commission

FOR THE UNITED NATIONS:

(Signed) Francesc VENDRELL
Representative of the Secretary-General of the
United Nations

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 43
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 6 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter, dated 2 May 1991, addressed to you by His Excellency Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 2 May 1991 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to a recent interview with Mr. Andreas Aloneftis, the Greek Cypriot Defense Minister, published in the Greek Cypriot weekly Kirikas of 6 April 1991, in connection with the ongoing Greek Cypriot rearmament campaign.

In response to recent press reports in connection with alleged cuts in the Greek Cypriot military spending and the negative economic consequences of the massive military build-up in South Cyprus, Mr. Aloneftis is reported to have said the following:

> "Recently, a campaign of rumors has been initiated. It is alleged that there is a pressing need to decrease our expenditures on arms. This is a totally impudent and demagogic campaign. It is being said that we are buying excessive armaments ... and that the economy of Cyprus would not be able to withstand such expenditures. They even claim that all our rearmament efforts are in vain. I must say, I regret these statements and I am disturbed by them. Such rumors unfortunately lead to a state of confusion and defeat among our people. The proponents of such views are those who mind solely their own comfort ..."

Mr. Aloneftis denied press reports that military purchases would be reduced and stated that in fact the Greek Cypriot administration aimed at acquiring more arms with less spending. This would be done by purchasing more advanced weapons and by bolstering the level of technology employed by the "National Guard". Mr. Aloneftis said that the Greek Cypriot military was now at a level "comparable in many areas to the most advanced and modern armies of our time". He added that the outcome of the Gulf War had shown clearly that an equally effective level of defense could be attained with less expenditures.

In addition, the Greek Cypriot Defense Minister, in outlining his immediate and future military strategies, underlined the need for the formation of a Greek Cypriot air force. He stated that the new Greek Cypriot air force would be functioning in coordination with the Greek Air Force which would complement the Greek Cypriot forces. Mr. Aloneftis announced that up to 50 Greek Cypriot personnel would be sent to Greece periodically for training in order to build an air force of 40 aircraft which would be manned by at least 1,000 qualified personnel.

Mr. Aloneftis then boasted that the Greek Cypriot National Guard was now equipped with sophisticated anti-aircraft systems and that Greek air cover was already in place over South Cyprus. He said the Greek Cypriot forces were not preparing for the "static defense of Cyprus", but were poised for "a prompt and decisive victory" in the island.

/...

The above statements by Mr. Aloneftis unequivocally demonstrate that the recent reports to the effect that any alleged "cuts" in Greek Cypriot military spending would mean a slowing down of the rearmament campaign and military build-up in the South are false and aimed at misleading world public opinion. Far from making any reduction, Mr. Aloneftis has made it clear that his administration would continue to buy more sophisticated weaponry and to equip the "National Guard" with high-technology systems. Mr. Aloneftis even went so far as to attack those circles who encourage less military spending and common sense.

It is clear that the Greek Cypriot administration of Southern Cyprus, by mobilizing its resources for the purchase of high-technology weapons, has added new and dangerous dimensions to its rearmament campaign. The Turkish Cypriot side deems it necessary to draw the attention of all concerned to this new development which further harms prospects for rapprochement between the two peoples and an early settlement, as envisaged by Security Council resolution 649 (1990).

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative of the
Turkish Republic of
Northern Cyprus